

Board; it would certainly mean violation of the terms of allotment and the Housing Board will have to think what it should do about it. So far as renting is concerned according to the present rule and regulation 15(7), the allottee shall ordinarily himself reside in or make use of the house allotted to him. The word 'ordinarily' is used. So, it has to be examined whether this is obligatory or not. In other words if a person who is entitled to house, if he rents it out, then does he violate any rule? That is not very clear. The word 'ordinarily' implies that it is obligatory for him not to rent it out, but the intention is that he should not rent it out. If in some cases he does rent it out, then as the rules are framed, it does not become automatically a violation.

SRI D. B. KALMANKAR.—There are also cases where he himself lives in rented house and he gives the allotted house on rent. In such cases, is it not contravention of the law?

SRI M. Y. GHORPADE.—I have already mentioned that in such cases as the rules are today it may not amount to violation strictly speaking though certainly it is a violation of the intention of the scheme. This is a very ticklish question. I am told in bigger cities like Delhi people build houses with their own money and rent them out and get fat rents and they themselves take houses on cheaper rents and live in them. That sort of thing is also happening in some parts of the country. So far as this question is concerned, renting it out may not be a strict violation of the existing rule though it is contrary to the spirit of the whole programme.

*Skull Scrap Available in M.I.S.L.*

3:7. SRI A. K. ANWAR (Bhadravathi).—

Will the Minister for Industries and Parliamentary Affairs be pleased to state.—

- (a) the skull scrap that is available in MISL (Quantity);
- (b) the skull scrap that is derived every year in MISL (quantity);
- (c) how it is utilised, is it sold to outsiders or broken inside the Works;
- (d) the amount spent per tonne for breaking this skull scrap during 1972-73 and 1973-74?

SRI S. M. KRISHNA (Minister for Industries and Parliamentary Affairs).—

- (a) At present, there is only about 4000 tonnes of Steel skull scrap (estimate).

(b) —

		1973-74	1974-75
		Tonnes	April to December 1974 Tonnes
Steel Skull Scrap	...	5,114	4,864
Cast Iron Skull Scrap	...	...	...
Pig Iron Skull Scrap	...	785	271
		5,899	5,135

(c) It is not being sold to outsiders. It is broken and utilised in the Works itself.

(d) —

(i) Pig Iron Skull Scrap :

Contract awarded

Rate per tonne

		1972-73 Rs.	1973-74 Rs.
(a) Breaking of Pig Iron skull slabs, loading into vehicle and transporting		90	60
(b) Breaking of the ladle skull lying all over the plant, loading into vehicle and transporting		125	100
(ii) Steel Skull Scrap Breaking		3.50	2.00
(iii) Cast Iron breaking (Open Hearth)		1.50	2.00

SRI A. K. ANWAR.—The figure of 4000 tonnes remains the same. May I know for what purpose Rs. 1½ lakhs are paid—whether to break this skull scrap or to utilise your own scrap and yet paying the amount to the contractor ?

† SRI S. M. KRISHNA.—I do not know to what the hon. member is referring to. It is not being sold to outsiders. It is broken and utilised in the Works itself.

SRI A. K. ANWAR.—The figures of 4000 tonnes is given as available scrap. This figure is given for four years. The stock remains as it is and at the same time it is shown as skull scrap broken inside the factory. It is a regular feature. At the most you will get 250 tonnes in a year. How is it that 4000 tonnes are shown though it is broken every year ?

**SRI S. M. KRISHNA.**—The hon. member knows that there are two issues involved. One is the internal scrap that is generated and which is resettled back into the plant so that it can be used. The other one is the scrap which we buy from various agencies within the State as well as outside. Whatever scrap we have is being utilised within the plant itself.

**SRI A. K. ANWAR.**—My question is clear. Whether you are producing skull scrap or any scrap, at the most it will not be 100 tonnes in a year. So, every year you are breaking this and paying Rs. 1½ lakhs to the contractor but the stock remains the same as 4000 tonnes. Unless you break the scrap outside and take it from outside, you cannot stop this pilferage.

**SRI S. M. KRISHNA.**—I do not know the thrust of his question. I have given the scrap that is generated here and I have also given the break up costs. Every year tenders are invited and then the contractors are allotted.

**SRI A. K. ANWAR.**—This 5,114 tonnes for the year 1973-74 is a bogus figure. I challenge that this skull scrap will not be more than 100 to 120 tonnes. For this 5,114 tonnes shown here, you have paid Rs. 1½ lakhs to the contractor. Will you stop breaking of this scrap inside the factory and order for breaking outside? The skull scrap is not a product you get freely. Very rarely you get it.

**SRI S. M. KRISHNA.**—I am willing to appoint Sri A. K. Anwar as One Man Commission to go into this skull scrap and whatever report he gives, I am willing to be guided by him.

### STEEP RISE IN PRICES OF FOODGRAINS

464 **SRI B. E. RAMAIAH (Siruguppa).**—

Will the Minister for Food and Civil Supplies be pleased to state:—

(a) whether the Government is aware that the prices of Food Commodities like Rice, Jowar, Bajra, Wheat and Groundnut oil are increasing day by day;

(b) if so, the action taken to arrest the steep rise in prices;

(c) whether the fair price shops and strict vigilance helped to control the prices since 1972 to 1974 if so, to what extent?

**SMT. E. E. VAZ (Minister for food and Civil Supplies)**—

(a) Yes. The phenomena of rising prices is common to the country as a whole.